WASHINGTON.

The Trench Musket Muss in the Senate.

Sumner Coming Back to First Principles.

HARLAN PEPPERING SCHURZ

THE "FRENCH SPY" IN THE HOUSE.

The North Carolina Senatorship Majority Report Adverse to Abbott.

DWIGHT TOWNSEND'S BRIGHT IDEA.

Wisconsin Railroad Land Grants.

The Silk Manufacturing Interest Wanting Protection.

OVERHAULING THE IRON-CLADS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1872. Summer Once More on the French Arms Question-Harlan Putting His Back to the Administration Wall.

There was the promise of another field day in the senate this morning, but when General Logan asked that the cloak rooms be thrown open to the ladies the venerable Senator from Maine was prompt with an ungaliant objection, and so Mr. Sumuer was comcase without the background of beauty and fashion he had every reason to anticipate. Sumner's speech was a model of its kind, being calm, dignified and scholarly in all its parts, and notably free from the ulgar political claptrap in which it is the fashion for both sides of the Senate to induige. He began with an eloquent defence of his friend, the Marquis de Chambrun, speaking of him as being related by ties of blood and marriage to America's two great friends, Lafayette and De Tocqueville, and as broad In his sympathies with the American people. Chambrun, Mr. Sumner said, came to this country in 1865, and soon after his arrival spent several days with President Lincoln at the front in Virginia, joining the President only two days after the fall of Rich mond, and returning to Washington to weep with the nation over the work of the assassin. The Senator declared that he had learned nothing from the Marquis in relation to the sale of arms to France as an American Senator, he claimed the right to opten information from any quarter to be used in the discharge of his duty.

The whole fight has gradually shifted from the original intention of the inquiry, and Mr. Sumner having distinctly abandoned the charge of a discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasury and the War Department, nothing remains. Mr. Sum-ner labored very hard to fix the charge of furnishing arms to France upon the War Department, by quoting over and over again the words of Remingion's letter, but he left the whole subject much weaker than upon the first assault.

Mr. Harian took the floor in response, and charged Chambrun with instigating this inquiry. The rest of his speech concerned the "general breer' business and other political topics, and coffsomed as much time in its delivery as the elaborate argument of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Harlan's speech was much commended for its strong sense and the fearlessness displayed in efending the administration from the attack of its enemies. Mr. Schurz made a short reply suil further developing his new position, by which he seeks to show that the Ordnance Department continued the sale of arms, although the supply on hand was not sufficient for the necessi of our own service. It is probable to-morrow, though this is by no means certain. Mr. Carpenter has the floor, and the discussion may be prolonged for two or three days yet.

The vote on the motion to reconsider the vote inquiry into the conduct of Senators, as well as other officials, in this matter, snowed the recalcitrant republicans to stand much the same as in the beginning of the session. Ferry, of Connecticut, Robertson, Schurz, Sprague, Sumner. Tipton and Trumbuli voted for reconsideration. while Sawyer, who votes both ways, went against it. When the resolution passes be much eliminated from original offensive shape, and care will be taken not to let the blunder of the House creep into it. Mr. Lynch, in his haste to forestall the purposed investigation of the Senate and at the me time to serve the administration, acted with such precipitation in passing his resolution through the House on Monday that the part of the Senate resolution which is most offensive was adopted. The House resolution was copied to some extent from Mr. Sumper's elaborate production, and provides for an inquiry into the parties interested in the purchase as well as the sale of arms, and the sums received and paid by them. This is regarded as an investigation in behalf of the Marquis de Chambrun and of France, and it has brought the investigation by the House Committee on the War Department to a sudden stand. An effort was made to-day to amend it, but so iar without success. The whole business is a nuisance, and everybody is becoming convinced that the action of neither house has any significance. and that even as a partisan measure it is trivial.

Tue House French Purchase Inquiry. William Williams, of Indiana, chairman of the suddenly important Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, expresses his intention to inted States during the period of the Franco-G erman war, and will summon Senators Sumner as of Schurz before the Committee to tell ail they ke ow at an early day. The Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance wid also be examined at len gth very soon.

The temper of Congress in regard to the with-dra wal of our "case" before the Geneva Tribunal was well illustrated to-day in the House by the reception accorded to Mr. Dwight Townsend's reso-The introduction of the resolution was objected to by several Representatives, but as, in addition to the contemplated withdrawal of the case. Mr. Townsend wanted the whole question submit-ted to the arbitration of John Bright, the objections of Mr. William R. Roberts, of New York, were urged with much viger. This action, though it was upon an ill-advised resolution, is constiered very important as indicating what action the House may take if the subject is devolved upon Congress by the President, as is now contemplated.

Overhauling the Rotten-Decked Iron-Clads. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, in his last annual report to Secretary Robeson, says that the deck beams of almost all the small class of iron-clads are very much decayed, but it is not advisable to replace the rotten beards, except something unforeseen calls for their services. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy that time has come, and to-day orders were issued to immediately proceed with a thorough voverhauling of ten of the most available iron-clads wad to put in new decks, new deck beams at M new wood work to the overhangings. With thes repairs it is supposed they will then the as good for practical service as new. The comma tdants of the several navy yards where the iron-claq's are laid up are instructed to proceed without de tay in executing the orders of the Depart-Secretary Robe-on will also ask the Committee on App. topriations to consider the propriety

for an emergency, which is to be drawn upon only in case of an emergency. This by no means infli-cates anything like warlike preparation, but such is the condition of the navy that he is compelled to make the very best use of the scanty material at our

Custon House Investigation Senator Buckingnam has resumed his seat in the

Senate after several week's absence owing to sickness. The New York Custom Honse Investigating Committee, of which he is chairman, will not meet until Monday next, by which time it is thought Senator Stewart will return from Nevada, and Senator Howe, now convalescent, will be able to attend the meeting of the committee.

The Mormon Presecutions-Memorials Supporting Judge McKean and Attorney

General Bates.
The President to-day received the memorial of the Gentile citizens of Utah, endorsing the course of District Attorney Bates, of that Territory, as being calculated to advance the best interests of the United States and the due course of justice without immediately jeonardizing the peace and presperity of Utah, and denouncing the efforts being made against him. Nearly fifteen hundred signatures are appended to the memorial. Another, endorsing the course of Judge McKean and signed by 300 Gentiles. was also received. Both memorials were referred to the Attorney General, who will to-morrow hear the verbal explanations of Judge McKean.

Comptroller Hulburd's Case. The Committee on Banking and Currency will not meet at all this week, but expect next week to resume and close their investigation into the official transactions of Comptroller Hulburd, who, on his part, is anxious for a close inquiry and an

early report.

Reports of National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks to report their condition at the close of business on the 27th inst.

The Senatorial Patronage.
In several of the departments the application and appointment files are being overhauled in anticipation of the passage of Senator Conkling's resolution of inquiry into the recommendations for office made by the Senators now prominent in the attack and defence of President Grant's administration. The department officials evidently regard Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull as the principal objects of the resolution, and the office-seeking records of those Senators will probably be among the first ready for

the investigating committee. The North Carolina Senatorship. The report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the memorial of Joseph C. Abbott, claiming a seat as Senator from North Carolina, is a voluminous paper, elaborately review testimony and arguments adduced in the case in the light of the great number of Parliament ary and judicial precedents and decisions. They the claim of Abbott to be that the votes cast for Vance, known to be an ineligible candidate, were nuilities, and consequently that the candidate who received the next highest number of votes waelected. The committee admit that this view of the case is supported by the general tenor of the Eng-lish authorities and decisions; but these, they say are based upon a very different rule from thos adopted in the United States, where the government is based on the theory that the powe emanates from the people, and that the majority have a right to govern. The committee cites many American authorities on this subject, and also calls attention to the provision of the fourteenth amend ment for the removal of disabilities by Conwhich constitutes another striking point of difference between American and English cases, saying it is difficult to conceive how the constitution could grant authority to Congress to remove the disabilities under which an individual who has been elected is laboring and allow him to take his seat as a member, and yet at the same time embrace the idea that such an election is wholly void and the votes cast for him nullities; yet Congress, by its action, has given the first construction the constitution, and this clause of

the memorialist in this case be admitted to his seat the Senate will have to give the second construction. The majority further argue that it was not an unreasonable expectation that Vance's disabilities would be removed, and the votes for him were therefore not purposely thrown away. They also hold that the act of July 25, 1866, is a bar to Abbott's claims, and for these and other reasons minutely set forth the majority of the committee report a resolution that he is not entitled to a seat. The majority consist of Senators Morton, Logan, Hill, Thurman and Anthony. Senators Rice and Carpenter take precisely the opposite view of the case, and submit a minority report, setting forth, at very great length, the reasons which have compelled them to dissent. They adduce numerous English and American deof their argument insist that the circumstances which may well induce the liouse Representatives to depart from the cient rules and practice in determining lation to the election of Senators, the votes for whom are matters of record, and cast viva voce, and not by ballot. It is, therefore, easy to ascertain

wnether such votes were cast in ignorance of a candidate's ineligibility. United States Attorneys Resigning.
The President has accepted the resignations o United States District Attorneys John D. Pope, of Georgia, and Cornelius Hedges, of Montana. It is understood that H. P. Farrow, the present

Attorney General of Georgia, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Pope. Treasury Receipts and Expenditures. The following statement of receipts and expen-

ditures, by warrants, for the quarter ending December 31, 1871, has been issued from the Treasury Department:-Net receipts from customs..... \$45,822,613

Net receipts from internal revenue Net receipts from sales of public lands Miscelianeous sources	29,479,321 616,056 4,202,884
Total net receipts	\$80,120,875
Net expenditures— Civil and miscellaneous	\$16,837,936 7,385,900 5,567,806 10,360,065 22,129,195
Total net expenditures	. \$62,280,904

The Silk Interest.
The Committee of Ways and Means to-day neard a delegation of silk manufacturers and operatives from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut. They exhibited specimens of raw and manufactured silks of all kinds, excepting dress goods, showing the progress of the manufacture in this country both as to quality and quantity. They want the tariff to remain as it is and say that under the protection afforded by it, aided as it was by the operation of the Anglo-French Free Trade Treaty, this industry has grown as follows:-The capital invested has increased from \$3,000,000 to \$25,000,000. It now affords employment for 16,000 operatives, three-fourths of them women and young persons, for whom such employment is specially adapted, it being clean, light and healthy. The wages paid these operatives amount to \$7,200,000 per annum, being a weekly average, for women, of \$7 and for males \$12. One-third of these operatives are immigrants from Europe and have become teachers for our native born operatives. As compared with the above the wages paid in the Austrian Tyrol for the same king of work is from mnety cents to one dollar for sixty-nine hours work, the operatives having poor shelter and food, for which each pays forty-five cents a week. The delegation admit that silk goods are higher than before 1861, but this is mainly owing to the fact that all raw seks in the countries of production are now more than double the price they were immediately before 1861. One of the delegation—an operative—informed the Committee of Ways and Means that he could save as much here, after living better, as he could earn in the Old Country. The delegation will next be heard before the Finance

Committee. The principal speaker was an Englishman from Macclesfield, now engaged in giving instructions in silk culture in this country, who said that the Anglo-French Free Trade Treaty had injured that interest in England. When asked by Mr. Brooks. of New York, what the duty was previous to that time, he replied fifteen per cent; under that rate of placing at his command a fund sufficiently large | they were all then doing well. As it is the manufac-

turers and operatives who to-day ask that our tariff shall remain as it is, it may be of interest to state that the duty is sixty per cent, with raw material

Customs Decision on Spanish Importations In reply to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Boston inquiring would a cargo of sugar im ported from Cuba in a Spanish vessel and entered in bond for Canada be subject to any discriminating duty, and if so, what would it be? and should she then load a cargo of flour in bond from Canada would there be any charge on that account? and what would the tonnage dues on such a vessel be? The Secretary of the Treasury replies that the vessel would be subject to tonnage dues of \$30 per ton only, discriminating tonnage dues on Spanish vessels having been abolished, and merchandise imported in boad from Canada may be exported in Spanish vessels on the same terms as in American vessels. The sugar in question could go forward in bond to Canada without ether charges than are made on mer-chandise imported in American vessels, provided satisfactory evidence can be given that it was des tined when shipped from Cuba for immediate ex portation to Canada, and is not therefore to be considered an importation into United States within the meaning of however, such evidence cannot be furnished, the regulations provide that the mer chandise shall be treated as imported for home con sumption and be entered for warehouse, in which case the discriminating duty of ten per cent im posed by law upon merchandise imported from Cuba in Spanish vessels would attach, and should be retained, whatever might be the final disposition

of the goods. Despoiling Poor Lo of His Land, Congressman David P. Lowe, of Kansas, was before the House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. in advocacy of a land grant for a railroad company through the Indian Territory. The company in whose interest Mr. Lowe appeared wants a strip five miles wide through the Cherokee and Creek lands west of the ninety-sixth parallel, which those tribes have receded to the United States for the settlement of other Indians who may desire to come into the Territory and the negroes who were for-

Alleged Revenue Law Violation. Messrs. Naylor & Company, of New York city, appeared before the Secretary of the Treasury to day in reference to the suit for \$200,000 brought against them for alleged violation of revenue laws, being one of the matters which was a subject of examination by the Senate Investigating Committee in New York city lately. They claim that the testimony taken before said committee fully exonerated them from the charge of criminality, and appealed to Secretary Boutwell to have the suit dismissed. Internal Revenue Stamps That Were Not

Counterfeited.
The Collector of Internal Revenue at. Chicago recently seized a lot of cigar stamps which he had reason to believe were counterfeit, and they were sent to the Commissioner with a statement of the circumstances under which they were taken. Experts have carefully examined them, and to-day decided that they were genuine, but very bad impressions, and should be destroyed. The Internal Revenue Bureau has not been annoyed with counterfeit stamps for several years, and the suspicion that the cigar stamps forwarded were of this class caused some uneasiness on the part of the officials at the Treasury Department.

Monument to Telegraphers. A movement is on foot among telegraphers to perpetuate, in the form of a suitable memorial work, the organization of the first telegraph company, which event took place in the old part of the Capitol, in the room of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and on which occasion there were present Professor Morse, W. W. Corcoran, John M. Brodhead, at present Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Francis O. J. Smith, B. B. French, Amos Kendail and Mr. Coryell of Pennsylvania. This was the company that built the first line from Washington to New York.

The Australasian Mail. A telegram was received here to-day stating that the Australasian and Northern mails passed Ogden, bound west, at six o'clock this morning. This assures the arrival at San Francisco of the mails on the 1st of March in time for the steamer. Funeral of a Colored Men Attended by

Supreme Court Judges. The judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon attended in a body the funeral of the late Gowen Clark, the colored doorkeeper of the Judges' cloakroom, who had charge of the department since 1838. He was aged seventy-two years. Their attendance at the luneral was a mark of respect for an honest and faithful

For and Against Chicago Relief. The Chicago Relief Committee had to-day a final in favor of the bill to remit the duties on building materials for twelve months. They insist they should not be required to pay duties on new mate rials, as they paid duty on those which were de-

stroyed by the late fire.
Senator Ferry, of Michigan, presented to the committee, on behalf of some manufacturers of Chicago, a protest against the passage of such a bill, as they think it would injure their business. He said he was authorized to offer the saie of lumber from that State at the average cost of last year. and ten days in which to accept the proposition.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1872.

Mr. Colle, (rep.) of Cal., moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco a part of the Presidio Reservation for a Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., deprecated hasty action or

the bill. This reservation was a tract of 1,000 acres of land, worth about \$4,000,000, and the city of San Francisco had no right to ask the United States to give it away, especially as she had already another park of 1,000 acres. Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., said that as the subject was

Mr. Casserly, (dem.) of Cal., said that as the subject was not regularly before the Senate ne would not now decrease it, but he arsured Mr. Edwands that his objections to the bit would be fully and satisfactorily an swered at the proper time. The bill was not taken up.

NORTH CABOLINA RENATORSHIP.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely to the claim of Joseph P. Abbott to a seal as Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Carrente, (rep.) of Wr., for himself, and Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Ark., made a minority report in favor of Mr. Abbott's election.

ott's election. . LOGAN said he would call up the majority report at an

movements against abuses in the civil service, and especially in that other Tammany—the New York Custom House. After debate, protracted for days, an investigation was ordered, and the newspapers have been since loaded with the odions details. Everywhere there is now a cry for reform. That is the universal voice of the country from New York to New Oriens. In conformity with this the civil service reform movement, looking to purity of government, and the independence of office-holders, was mangurated. At this time reports were heard of abuses in the Ordunce Office, by which the neutral position of our country was seriously compromised at a time when we were bound to take special care. It seemed, from the evidence, as if our neutral duties were put in the hands of mere

MONET SEREKERS OR OFFICIAL FORERS.

It seemed as if the injunction of Iago, to "Put mence in thy purse," had been followed rather than the ruise of international law. These things became known through the judiciary proceedings in France, and a legislative in-quiry also, so that they were a universal scandal. It was time that something should be done to arrest the suspicios thrown upon our officials, and it must be done so thoroughly that neither at home nor abroad should there be

ANY SESPICION OF WHITEWASH.

It was in this spirit that I brought forward this resolution. My object was to call attention to the sales of arms to France during the late war. That was my objective point. How has that resolution been encountered? By various objections, mostly of form, and some of them absolutely. It was charred that I was introducing politics, and straightway altimitions were made to the Fresidential election, which, we some Senators is always the universal prompter.) I have no inparts bugle and sounded to turns. (abalit make no allusion to the Presidential election, more any allusion to the Fresidential election, and a shall make no allusion to the official property of the politics, and straightway altimition of the admitted to the cloak rooms as or two f

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep., of Me., objected, saying that two field days in one seasion were enough. (Murmurs of disapprobation.)

Significant of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) shall neither tempt nor drive me into that discussion. I am here for reform. I am in sarpeas, and I am not so be diverted by any political issue. I am for a real reform and renovation of the civil service of the country, and I know no better way in which to promote the beneficent result than by instituting at all times upon purity in the administration of the government. I have slowars voted for every inquiry having that object in view, and I shall slaway vote for every such inquiry. Call you this politica? Certainly it is not politica in the sense in which the word is employed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). It is only honesty and a just regard for the public good. It has been charged, too, that I am acting as

A PERSCHA AGENT AND AS A PEUSSIAN AGENT.

Sir, I am neither. I am nothing but a Senator of the United States, anxious for the good same of my country and seeking in every possible way to make my country right. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) says that he heard of this matter some months before the unceiling of Congress, and I hrat heard of it from a distinguished native born citizen, who has not been named in this debate. Mr. Summer again denounced the charge that the Marquis de Chambrun was a French spy as an insult to that genticana and asso to the government of France. It had been charged, too, that the introduction of this resolution, by publishing the supicions against us in his action as umpire on the San Juan question; but the whole matter was well known at Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution, as shown by a depatch from Mr. Bancroft, dated in Berlin, January, 187, only by American traders, but by the War Department at Mwshington. As to the charge that this inquiry would endanger the Alabama claims, he would say that alithough he had been from the Deptining in favor of holding England to a ju

they were NOT WORTH THE TERRIBLE PRICE. He was not one of those whose motto was, "Our country, right or wrong." He was always for his country, with the aspiration that it might be always right, but he would never be for anything wrong.

the risk of capture, but the State could not no so, either directly or Indirectly, without a breach of good faith. Upon the second question he said that there were six distinct pieces of evidence.

First—The resolution passed by the French Assembly on the 9th of February, 1872, asking the United States to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials suspected of participation in the purchase of arms for the 9th of February, 1872, asking the United States.

Second—The cable despatch from Mr. Squire, the son-in-law and agent of Remington, in which he said, "We have the strongest influences working for us."

Third—The letter of Remington stating repeatedly that he was dealing with the government of the United States.

Fine the—The statement of Mr. Liecesue, President of the Commission of Armanent at Tours, made in open court, under oath, that the French had made an engagement with the American federal government, which had undertaken to deliver free on board all the arms on account of France."

Figh.—The positive declaration of the London Times, made in the face of Europe and reported to our government by our Minister and the state corrows quantities of arms and among at Washington; and

Ng. k.—The testimony of Remington's clerk authenticated by the French Consul General at New York, that Remington and had his books attered three times, and the statement that in the affairs of Remington, Richardson, his agent, appeared in what might be called a criminal character, the resolution of the French Assembly showing that

SUFFICIONS AGAINET AMERICAN OFFICIALS

had arisen abroad, and asking in a Friendly spirit that the result of the inquiry, which it was assumed would be made, should be communicated to the French government, would alone be enough to justify the Senate in ordering an investigation; but with this cumulative and concurring testimony from six Jülerent sources an investigation could not be refused without acting at dehance the rules of deceny and common reuse.

Mr. Hahalan, rep.) o

had been instigated by a French agent, in the hope that it might

IN SOME WAY SERVE PRENCH INTERESTS.

It was now quite evident that some French agent had a grievance and had found his triendship with certain American Senators very convenient for his purpose. He (Mr. Harlan) knew, so far as a man could know from the statement of others, that this very Marquis de Chambrun, who had been culogized here, had first applied to a Senator known to be friendly to the administration and tried to get him to offer the resolution, and that having failed in that attempt he had gone to a Senator who had publicly arrayed himself against the administration. He (Mr. Harlan) deeply regretted to see that Senator (Mr. Suhner; attempt to make a convenience of the Senate of the United States in the interest of the agent of a foreign power. He then discussed at length the history of the "general order" business in the New York Custom House. He read from the laws and the Custom House regulations to show that no maximum rates were lixed for general order storage charges. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had talked a great deal about corruption, overcharges, Ac., but he had been unable to tell the Senate what the rule was by which the charges could be fixed under the laws or regulations. It was said that some of the merchants had complained that the charges were too high, and no doubt they had. But was it an unusual thing for men to

clusion, Mr. Harian argued against the passage of the pending resolution.

Mr. Schulz said that in this debate Mr. Harian had won a peculiar distinction. All the other Senators on that side of the question who had spoken of the "general order" abuses in New York had contented themselves with trying to shift the responsibility for them, but he had undertaken to defend them.

the responsibility for them, but he had undertaken to defend them.

Mr. Schurz then remarked that the statement obtained by Mr. Harlan from the Secretary of War to-day, contraucted the report of the Chief of Ordnance, and said "Now it may be all so; but when we produce here a selberate official report stating one thing, and then on the spur of the moment find another report brought in here, stating another thing, it is evident, I think, that the ways of the department are mysterious and past sinding out. And, therefore, I offer an amendment directing the committee to inquire, also, whether breech loading muskets or other muskets capable of being transformed into precen-loaders have been sold by the War Dapartment in such large numbers as seriously to affect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

Mr. Carpenner obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and at half-past four, without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1872.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., presented resolutions of the Maine Legalature declaring that the effect of the Treaty of Washington promises to be disastrous to the fashing interests of Maine, and instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to provide relief and indemnity to those interests by a bounty on fish or on tonnage, or in such other forms as may best protect those interests. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

esis. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.
THE FRENCH SPT.
Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., asked leave to offer a resolu Mr. LYNGII, (rep.) of Me., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditure in the War Department to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the government for the year ending 30th of June, 1871, and whether any member of the Senate or other citizen of the United States is, or has been, in communication or collusion with the government or authorities of France, or with any agent thereof, with power to send for persons and papers and to conduct the investigation in public.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., said he should like, before any member proposed an investigation into the conduct of a Senator, to stand in his place and be responsible for some definate charge.

Mr. LYNGII said he had no objection to striking that part out.

Out.

Mr. DAWES-I do not think the example a good one. If
the gentleman has any ground for suspecting the conduct of
a senator let him say so.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., objected to the reception of
the resolution. he resolution.

LANK CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGE.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Merriam, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to facilitate bank Clearing house exchanges, came up as the first business in

Committee on Banking and Currency, to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges, came up as the first business in the mo aling hour.

Mr. GARLIELD, (rep.) of Ohlo, opposed the bill as indirectly producing an intuation of the currency.

Mr. SCOPIELD, (rep.) of Pa., also opposed the bill as carrying the legal tender principle one step firster than Congress had ever thought of before. Why should the banks have the privilege of obtaining certificates of deposit and maxing them legal tender? or if the banks should have it, why should not

every entiren have it? He thought the bill should be recom-Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., did not understand that the il made the certificates legal tender, but he agreed with Mr. arfield that the tendency of the bull was indirectly to inflate

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.), of Ill., supported the bill, and was Mr. BURGHARD, (rep.), of Ill., supported the bill, and was unable to seen any inflation in it.

Mr. Lynchi argued that the bill neither inflated the currency nor made the certificates legal tenders. It was simply a maker of convenience; but still he was not in favor of the bill. He did not want the Treasury to be at the expense and inconvenience of keeping these certificates.

Mr. HOOPER suggested some amendments to the bill which he thought would remove some of the objections to it.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of N. Y.. doubted the policy of the bill. It seemed as if it would facilitate the locking up of the money and producing a tight money market.

Mr. SCOFIELD thought that the national banks were not any too popular at present, and every additional privilege which they got in which the people were entitled to share only added to their unpopularity.

After some further discussion the House refused to second the previous question.

PUTTING YOUR HAND IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a reamble and resolution on the subject of consequential images, submitting the question for final arbitrament to hat distinguished statesman and philanthropist, John Bright, if England.

Messrs. Dawies and W. R. Rouderts objected,
Mr. El.Y. (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution of inquiry
as to the detention of the mails on the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

ferred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The House proceeded to the business on and disposed thereog BYAKKEN'S TABLE.

The Sensie amendments to the House bill for admission, free of duty, of photographs intended for exhibition at the Cleveland International Photographic Exhibition. The amendments include paintings and statuary imported for exhibition anywhere within six months. Concurred in.

The Sensie amendment to the House bill for the relief of the Postmaster of Chicago was concurred in.

The Sensie amendment to the House bill for the relief of the Postmaster of Chicago was concurred in.

The Sensie bill transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice and providing a seal therefor. Passed.

the Department of Sussect and Prassed.

The Senate bill for relief of certain counties in Iowa.
Passed, with an amendment.

The Senate bill to reimburse United States soldiers for loss of clothing by the Chicago fre. Passed.

The Senate bill for the sale of Hancock barracks. Passed, The senate bill of the sact of 27th of July, 1868, relating to pensions.

Mr. Archers, dem.) of Md., explained the bill as supplying an omission in regard to naval pensions, providing for cases of death at naval stations. After a brief discussion

the bill was passed.

The Senate bill to extend the time to the State of Wisconsin to complete a road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Sustain to complete a road from Lake St. perior.

Mr. Hollman, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the bill as making virtually a new grant of land of 2,000,000 acres, the old grant having expired three or four years ago.

Mr. HAZELTON, (rep.) of Wis. stated the facts in the case, and advocated the bill, stating that if the grant were not renewed the land would not revert to the government, and would be gobbled up by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

would be goodied up by the Archaest. RUSK, (rep.) of Wis.; Messrs. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.; RUSK, (rep.) of Wis.; and BECK, (dem.) of Kv., also advocated the bill, the latter stating that, in common with all the democrats of the House but six, he had voted on a similar bill some sessions ago to extend the time of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Similar on Average Market State Company. Morthern Pacific Railroad Company. Aborthern Pacific Railroad Company. The previous question was then seconded. The previous question to be table. Negatived—year 79, nays 58.

Mr. HOLMAN inoved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 79, nays 96.

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent to have further debate for an hour.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., objected.

Mr. HOLMAN asked Mr. Rusk, who had charge of the bill, to let an amendment be offered providing that the grant should be construed to apply to such lands only as would inure to the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad if the act were not passed.

Mr. Rusk declined to admit it. After several votes by yeas and nays on intermediate questions and dilatory motions the House, without reaching a final vote on the bill, adjourned at five o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 34 | Moon rises....eve 11 31 Sun sets...... 5 52 | High water.morn 11 49

OCEAN STEAMERS

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE			
Steamer.	Satts	Destination.	O Nos.
City of Montreal. Baltic. Anglia. Main. Wisconsin. Oceanic. Washington. Columbia. City of Brooklyn Wyoming. City of Paris.	Mar 2 Mar 2 Mar 6 Mar 9 Mar 9 Mar 9 Mar 9 Mar 13	Liverpool Giagrow Bremen. Liverpool Liverpool Havre. (Hagow Liverpool	19 Broadway 7 Bowling Gree 29 Broadway 19 Broadway 19 Broadway 7 Bowling Gree 10 Broadway 17 Bowling Gree 10 Broadway 19 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Aspinwall-Pacific Mail Victor, Gates, New Orleans-C H Mallory & amship Voiunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steam-Steamship Norwich, Hines, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co. Steamship Acuahnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Libertas (Aus), Vissin, Antwerp-Jacob W Schmidt

Bark Firdar (Nor), Johannesen, Lisbon-Funch, Edye & Brig Water Lily, Price, Rio Grande do Sul-Francis Moran.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, Elizabethport—B G Neff.
Schr M A Folsom, Rose, Santa Martha and Savanilla—J C

Demier.
Schr Goddess, Raymond, Tampa Bay via Rey West—Benner & Pinckney.
Schr Edith May, Gross, Santiago de Cuba—Jas E Ward & Co. Schr Queen of the Sonth. Corson, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Bro.
Schr E V Glover, Ingersoil, Georgetown, SC-E D Huribut

Schr E V Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, SC-E D Hurlb & Co.
Schr Wm Thompson, Kelly, Baltimore—W Chaimers.
Schr H White, Finiey, Boaton—P I Nevius & Sons,
Schr Slas Brainard, Kuell, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Ann Amelia, Allen, New Haven—E D Sunth.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YAGHTA

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YAOHFA.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool Feb
15 and Queensiown is, with mois and 489 passengers to John
G Dale. 28th, at 10:40 AM, 827 miles cast of Sancy Rook,
passed a four-masted steamer (supposed Atlantic), bound
east; 28th, at 4 PM, off Shinnecock, passed steamship
Algeria, bound cast.

Ship Asa Ediridge (of Boston), Baker, Manila Oct 24, with
make to F Eaker. Passed Anjer Nov 3, Cape of Good Hope
Doc²II, and crossed the Equator Jan 29, in lon.31 W; had
heavy northerly gales from lat 30 N to port Jan 25, lat 1 S,
lon 30 W, W B Loring, of Boston, a passenger, died and was
buried at sea; Jan 25, lat 3 S, lon 25 W, ship Montrose (Br,
from Cardiff for San Francisco. Feb 16, lat 31 N, ton 68 W,
saw schooner E F Ames, bound south; received a pilot
from boat Charlotte Webb, No 5, Feb 26, and anchored
outside the Lightship Feb 27, at 3 S PM.

Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina Feb 24, with
make and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, 3 days,
with naval stores to the Lorilland Steamship Co.

Nicamship Albemaric, Walker, Richmond, Chy Polnt and
Norfolk, with midse and passengers to the Old Dominion
Steamship Co.
Schr Peter Bolce, Adams, Philadelphia, with midse to Overton & Hawkins.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with moise and passengers. to J F Annes.

Steamship Glaucia, Walden, Boston for New York, with moise, to H F Dimock.

Schr Townseng S Jackson, Abrahams, Whitestone for New York.

Schr Townseng S Jackson, Abrahams, Whitestone for New York.

York.

Sohr P F Brady, Collins, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Sohr Richard Morrell, Sackett, Greenwich for New York,

Sohr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamnord for New York,

Schr Salie Button, Palmer, Stamford for New York,

Steamer Doris, Young, Provisence for New York, with

make and passengers, to isaac Odell.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with

make and passengers.

BOUND EAST. BOUND EAST.

Steamship Norwich, Hines, New York for Salem.
Steamship Acushnet. Rector, New York for New Bestford.
Bark Windsor (Br.), Gardner, New York for Liverpoot, NS,
Schr tieorge W Pierce, Means, Virginia for Boston.
Schr Snow Squall, Norton, New York for Hoston.
Schr Fangusset, Waples, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr J Mansfield, Davis, Weehawken for Boston.
Schr Lia S Crowell, Higgins, York River, Va, for New Haren.

Schr Ein S Groweit, Higgins, fork River, va., for New Haven.
Schr Wm Donnelly, Lynch, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Reading Raifroad No 46, Adams, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Turk, Reilly, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Samuel Ricker, Ricker, New York for New Haven.
Schr Sentie, Metcair, Hoboken for Or Ynnalbaven.
Schr Scotta, Rogers, New York for Mystle.
Schr Allen, Stedman, Boboken for Providence,
Schr New Zenland, Cook, Jersey City for Porland.
Schr Maria E Hearn, Morrell, New York for Stamford.
Schr Maria E Hearn, Morrell, New York for Grien Cove.
Sloop Metowar, Truttil, New York for Orlent.
Steamar Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Algeria, for Liverpool; Bienville, Aspinwall; Victor, New Orienns. Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

Captain John O Morse, of Edgartowp, is master of the steamer Ville del Saito, which rescued the survivors from the burning steamer America, on the passage from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, the particulars of which were published a few weeks since. A gold medal is to be awarded to Capt Morse for his bravery on that occasion.

Capt Morse for his bravery on that occasion.

Marine Disnsters.

SHIP FRANCONIA, Marshall, from Newburyport for New York, which put into Nassan, after being blown off, had a NW gale from the 23d to 28th ult; on the 28th was able to carry closereefed fore and main tepsalis; the light spars were sent down, and the water tank was partly filled parameter on the 28th the ship being too light to carry sail, it was decided to bear away to the southward, and steer for the nearest port where more ballast could be obtained. The last gale continued until the Sist. The ship leaked considerably during the heavy weather, and at one time the area were brought on deck for the purpose of cutting away the masts.

SHIP WINDWARD, before reported at Portland, Oregon, in

SHIP WINDWARD, before reported at Portland, Oregon, in distress, after being dismasted in a storm off Cape Disappointment, had secured her spars on the 8th uit, and the work of reliting would be commenced the next week. She would be ready for sea in about \$12 weeks. Damare catimated at \$15,000.

BARK ATALANTA, Sinclair, was hove down at Honolog the ult, and a survey hold to ascertain the extent of her injures. Her bottom was found to be severely bruise! In several places, and the false keel worn almost completely of but the main keel was uniquired. She was being strippe and would be recalked and newly coppared, in addition treceiving a new false keel. The repairs would probably telly completed by the last of January.

thily completed by the last of January.

BARK MAY QUEEN, Teague, from Boston Jan 20, arrived at Surnam 11th Inst. and was, with her cargo, destroyed same day by fire. The M Q was 226 tons register, build at Newburyport in 1850, and nailed from New York. The loss will probably reach \$20,000; insured in the Atlantic Company, of New York.

Sours Hope On, frem Philadelphia for Boston, at Vins-rard Haven, reports that afternoon of 26th, oif West Chop, the mate, Frederick Blatzford, from Hyannis, was knocked verboard by the mainboom and lost. SCHR B S YOUNG, at Vineyard Haven 28th, from Virginia for loston, reports that one of her crew, named Edward S atwood, of Weildeet, fell overboard and was lost.

SCHR OLIVE ELIZABETH, at Boston 28th from Portland, sprung a leak when off Boon Island, and was towed up from the roads full of water. Miscellaneous.

Purser W B Gerard, of the steamship Mercedita; from Fee nandins, has our thanks for favors.

LAUNCHED—At Wilmington, Del, 24th inst, from the yard of Harlan & Hollingsworth, a large iron steamer, built for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, called the Old Do-

the Old Dominion Steamship Company, called the Old Dominion, to run on their line between New York, Norfolk and Richmond, The Old Dominion is 285 feet in length, 41 feet 6 inches beam. 23 feet 8 inches in deoth of hold, and with a tonnage capacity of about 2,300 tons. She is built in water tight compartments, four number, and is a model of beauty, durability and strength. Her machinery will consist of two tubular boilers, a beam engles and cylinder 75 inches in diameter, with II feet stroke. She has three decks and is the largest steamer ever built by that company. She will accommodate about 100 passengers.

about 100 passengers.

Some Robert J Mercer, of Mystic, Ct, now at that port, 178 tons, built at Mittord, Del. in 1851, has been purchased by parties in Providence on private terms. She will hereafter half from Providence, under command of Capt S A Waterman, and be continued in the coasting trade.

Some WM THOMAS, of Yarmouth, Mass, built at Brookhaven in 1849, 94 tons burthen, now at Pawtucket, has been purchased by Capt Caleb K Allen, of Harwich, on private terms.

Notice to Mariners. D B Hodsdon, of U S steamer Mosswood states that the buoys on Jonesport (Me) bar are out of place, and one has

Spoken.
Ship Rochester, Clough, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Feb 4, lat 33, Jon 74 36. Foreign Ports.

Acces, WCA, Jan 20-In port Sea Gull, Plummer, unct Roebuck, Gouty, do. CHEFOO, Dec 25-In port bark Forest Belle, Popp, unc. DEMARARA, Feb 17—Salled, bark Zephyrine (Br), John-son, Boston; brig Java (Br), do. FAJARDO, FR, Jan 29—Salled, brig Harriet, Gambrill, Baltimore.

HONG KONG, Jan 12—In port ship Tamesa (Br.), Phillips,
from Manila for San Francisco, put in for medical advice haptain sick.

AAVANA, Feb 27—Arrived (AM), steamship Cleopatra, HAVANA, Feb 27—Arrived (AM), steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, New York.
Arrived at do 28th, steamship Crescent City, Van Sice, New York via Nassau.
MELBOURNE, Dec 18—in port bark Delta (Br., for Boston, idg wool, to sail Jan l.
MATANAS, Fob 28—Arrived previous, bark R W Griffiths (Br.), Drummond, New York.
PLYMOUTH, E. Feb 10—Arrived, ship Wm Leavitt (Br.), Leavitt, Hamburg for New Orleana.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb 28—Arrived, steamship Spain, Grace, New York for Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON, Feb 28—Arrived, steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, New York for Bremen.
SYDNEY, NSW, Dec 4—Salied, bark Jas S Stone, Phinney, Shanghae.

Shanghae, Jan 5-Arrived, bark Malleville, Waite, Port SHANGHAR, Jan B-Arrivel, Jan 27—In port A Houghton, Upton; and Modena, Upton, from Boston; Tropic Bird, Jewett, and Ann Elizabeth, Havin, from do.

SUHINAM, Feb 11—Arrived, bark May Queen (Br), Teague, Boston (ace Disasters).

ST JOHNS, PR, Feb 19—In port brig Chattanooga, Fry, from Baltimore, dieg. Baltimore, disg.
ST JOHN, NB, Feb 24—Arrived, barks Signai, Whitney,
Boston; 28th, John Ellis (Br), Melvin, Savannah; 26th, schr
Iris (Br), Buckhart, New York; 27th, brig Bessie (Br),
Locke, do.
Cleared 23d, brig Agenora, Olsen, Havana; 24th, schrs Addie M Bird, Merrill, do; Pampero (Br), Nuttal, New York;
26th, brig Carotine Gray, Norton, Cardenas.

American Ports.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 27—Cleared, bark Dirigo, Staples, Portlandt schr Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Aiexandria, Va, and Georgetown, DC.

Salled—Barks J A Brown, and Bjukan; brig St Michael, outward bound, remains at anchor in the roads.

Salled—Barks J A Brown, and Rjukan; brig St Michael, outward bound, remains at anchor in the roads.

BALTIMORE, Feb 27—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrenee, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk. Below, bark Adelaide, Etcherger, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship George Appold, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; brigs Belgium (Br), Greene, Liverpool; Kaiervo (Ruis), Olin, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; schrs Gerie Lewis, Hodgson, Nassau, Nr; Lottle Klotz, Endloott, New York; Empson, Van Clief, Hoboken; Annio E Stevens, Montgomery, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Ben St—Arrived, schr John E Dailey (not as Before), Long, Boston.

28th—Below, bark Melita (Br), Lightbody, from Madeira.

28th—Arrived, schr S L Russell, New York for Savannab, put in for a harbor.

Satied—Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, New York; ship Edith, Liverpool.

DARIEN, Ga, Feb 21—Arrived, schr Martha Maria, Frazer, New York.

DARIEM, Ga., Feb 21—Arrived, schr Martha Maria, Frazer. New York.
Cleared 20th, bark Shefflel (Br.), Sloan, St. John, NB.
Salied 19th, bark Jane 16r.), Trethervan, Hayle, E.
EDGARTOWN, Feb 18.—Arrived, schrs Iris. Buckland.
New York for St John, NB; Mount Hope, Dennis, do (and
salied 19th to return).
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 28.—Passed in for Baltimore,
steamship Amsterdam, from the West Indies.
Steamship Amsterdam, from the West Indies.
Vitted, Of Fernandston; M. Itali, for Matangas.
Vitted, G. G. Fernandston; M. Itali, for Matangas.
Fall, RIVER, Feb 28.—Arrived, schr Whitney Long, Sa-

annah.
26th - Arrived, sehr Sea Dog, Allen, Jacksonville.
8ailed - Schr Laura Bridgham, Hart, Savannah.
GALVESTON, Feb 22 - Arrived, schr Lottie Ames, Woos-GALVESTON, Feb 22—Arrived, schr Lottle Ames, Wooser, Rockland.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 21—Cleared, schrs Louisa Wilson, Holl, Proydence: 22d, Harper, Griffin, New York: 22d, S. B. Franklin, Murr, do; Jesse Murdock, Caristie, Fall River; Arthur Burton, Frobock, Boston.

KEY WEST, Feb 27—Arrived, bark Union, Blanchard, New York (was delayed by a gale off Hatteras.

MOBILE, Feb 23—Cleared, bark King Bird (Br), Dexter, Bremen; schr Gov J V Smith, Chase, Proyidence.

MYSTIC, Conn, Feb 25—Arrived, sloop Mary Gray, Prince, Elizabethoru. MYSTIC, Count, ros.

Bilzabethport.

NEW ORLEANS, Peb 23—Arrived, steamship Havans,
NEW ORLEANS, Peb 23—Arrived, steamship Havans,
Pennington, Havans; ships Nor'Wester, Patterson, Hamburg: Emma (Br), Liswell, Liverpool; bark Amina (NG),
Yantzen, Rio Janeiro; schra Thoa N Stone, Kelsey, and Fred
Walton, Rich, Bostone

Cleared—Ships Leone (Fr), Levesque, Havre; Duke of
Cleared—Ships Leone (Fr), Levesque, Havre; Duke of

Walton, Rich, Boston.

Cleared—Ships Leone (Fr), Levesque, Havre; Duke of Wellington (Br), Alen, Liverpool; bark Perkins (Br), Dakin, do; brig Marceina (Sp), Pages, Barcelona.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 23—Salled, steamship Liberty. PASS A L'OUTRE, Feb 23, PM—Attrived, bark MA Monell, Watts, Havana.

NORFOLK, Feb 28—Arrived, schrs Charm, Nickerson, Rockport, Addle Deane, Niekerson, New York; Charlie Miller, Jones, New Haven.

Salled—Brig Romance, Duncan, West Indies.

NEW PORT, Feb 26, FM—Atrived, brig Margaret, Evans, Providence for New Orleans; schrs Katile P Luni, Pomeroy Brunswick, Ga, for Warren: Laura Bridgham, Hart, Fall River for Savannah; cettrude Plummer, Plummer, Sallia, Ga, for Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 28—Arrived, schr H R Vaughn, Grislev, Alexandria, Va; sloop Emilt, Mapes, New York, J B Marshal, Dunbam, Baltimore; sloop Gipsie, Van Valkenberg, New York.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb 27—Arrived, schrs H S Marlow. Wines, Matanzas; Clara, Norbury, Medferd; Jease Wilson, Connelly, Salem.

Cleared—Ship Florence Treat, Short. New Opleans: bark

Wines, Matanzas; Clara, Norbury, Medierd; Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Salem.
Cleared-Nill, Ponteneo Treat, Short, New Orleans; bark Cleared-Nill, Pontemoli, Gibraitar for orders; schr Pensitvania (Rai Pontemoli, Gibraitar for orders; schr Pensitvania (Rai Pontemoli, Gibraitar for orders; schr barriett, Stalentia, Cleaftegos; M M Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton, Calland, Bartiett, Salentia, Sa

27th- Cleared, steamship Corinthian (Br), Scott, Liver-27th—Cleared, steamship Corinthian (Br), Scott, Liverpool.
28th—Arrived, steamships Nestorian (Rr), Aird, Liverpool; St David (Br), Scott, Glasrow.
PROVIDENCE, Feb 27—Arrived, Frontier, Bunker, Savannah; schrs N H Skinner, Cook, Georgetown, DC; R S Newcomb, Higgins, Kappahannock, River; Henry Cole, Brown, Amboy; James B Anderson, Wheatley, Dover, Delledow, schrs Jas A Fotter, Ogler, from Savannah; Andrew Peters, Hopkins, from Hoboken.
Salies—Steamer Rattlesnake, Brewster, Philadelphis; brig H Maans, Masthews, New York; schrs Gov Goodwin, Cobb, Vircinia; L B Cowperthwatte, Gardner, and Amelia G Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore; J T Weaver, New Lavy, Philadelphis; Sardinan, Lincoin; Harriet Lewis. Taylor; Anna J Kussell, Miller; Atlas, Knowles, and Nathaniel Holmas, Northrup, New York.
RICHMOND, Feb 26—Arrived, steamships Wyanoke, Couch, and G B Upton, Roberts, New York; Schr Jacob Kienzie, Steelman, do.
Salied—Schr M R Ireland, Evana, New York; Schr Jacob Kienzie, Steelman, do.
Salied—Schr M R Ireland, Evana, New York; Schr Jacob Kienzie, Steelman, do.
Humbolit; Moorburg (NG), Harnes, San Blas.
SEATLE, Feb 20—Arrived, stip Marmion, Boyd, San Francisco.
Arrived 18th, bark Cosarewitch, McFarlane, San Francisco. SEATTLE, Feb 20—Arrived, ship Marmion, Boyd, San Francisco.
Arrived 18th, bark Cesarewitch, McFarlane, San Francisco.
Arrived 18th, bark Cesarewitch, McFarlane, San Francisco.
SANANNAH, Feb 24—Clesred, ship Sofia de Vila (Sp), Diaz, Liverpool; bark Fresquita (Sp), Gerommi, Matta and Barcelona ; aon Louisa Smith, Webber, Jacksonville, 28th—Cleared, schr (not steamer, as telegraphed) Grasmere (Dan), Macomber, Rio Gfande.
27th—Sailed, steamship Magnolia, Falmer, and Huntswille, Crowell, New York; active Eliza J Staples, Boston; J Whitehouse, do; Mediator, Havana.
Cleared—Schra Unrie Heyer, New York; Geo B McFarland, St Marys, to load for New York; E M Baxter, Jacksonville; A D Henderson, Frovidence.
SALEM, Feb 26—In port schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Hobokon for Portsand.
UTSALADV, Feb 20—Sailed, bark Georges (Br), Malzard, Hong Kong. Hong Kong.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 26—Arrived, schrs H Atwood,
Lizzie D Baker, Eunice Rich and Addie F Cole, Uriginia
from Boston; S & E Corson, Wilmington, NC, for do; Hope
On, Philadelphia for do; Manel Hall, Elizabethport for Newburyport; America, New York for Cornwallis; Waterfall,
Baitmore for Beltast; City Point, Norfolk for do.

7th—Arrived, schrs Fannie A Balley, Baltimore for Boston; Delia Hodgkins, Virgina for Portland; May Evelyn,
Norfolk for Wiscasset; Gold Hunter, Newport for St John,
New York Research College (1988)

Norfolk for Wiscasset; Gold Hunter, Newport for St John, N. R. Salled.—Schr. Lucie M. Jenkins.

28th.—Arrived, steamer Leopard, Philadelphia for Boston; 28th.—Arrived, steamer Leopard, Philadelphia for Boston; Schra Light of the East, Hoboken for do; E. Archiarius, New York forde; H. W. Pierce and B. S. Young, Virginia for do; Clara Rankin, Wilmington, N.C. for Rennebunk; Nathan Cleares, Virginia for Portiand; Maggie Cummins, Weshawken for Cohasset.

WILMINGFON, N.C. Feb 28.—Arrived, bark Tarplan (Br), Young, Richmond, Va.; sobra Wm Slaier, Watts, Boston; Jos Haymore, Burdge, St Thomas.

Cleared.—Brig Fair & Easy (Br), Taylor, Cork for orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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